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L4	cationic lipid or amphiphile or liposome	42823	L4
L3	L2 with l1	215	L3
L2	dna or nucleic or plasmid or polynucleotide	197279	L2
L1	cyclodextrin	17182	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:35:35 ON 18 JAN 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:35:51
ON 18 JAN 2002

L1	31552	S	CYCLODEXTRIN#
L2	554442	S	AMPHIPHILE OR LIPID OR LIPOSOME
L3	924	S	L2 AND L1
L4	2541719	S	DNA OR NUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC OR PLASMID OR VECTOR
L5	41	S	L4 AND L3
L6	33		DUP REM L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L6 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1996:369786 CAPLUS
DN 125:41790
TI Preparation of multivesicular liposomes for controlled release of active agents
IN Sankaram, Mantripragada B.; Kim, Sinil
PA Depotech Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9608235	A1	19960321	WO 1995-US11609	19950913
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5993850	A	19991130	US 1994-305158	19940913
	CA 2199004	AA	19960321	CA 1995-2199004	19950913
	AU 9535115	A1	19960329	AU 1995-35115	19950913
	AU 697484	B2	19981008		
	EP 781123	A1	19970702	EP 1995-931820	19950913
	R: DE, GB				
	CN 1166136	A	19971126	CN 1995-196186	19950913
	BR 9508913	A	19971230	BR 1995-8913	19950913
	JP 3026271	B2	20000327	JP 1996-510312	19950913
	JP 10502667	T2	19980310		
	FI 9701037	A	19970512	FI 1997-1037	19970312
	NO 9701149	A	19970513	NO 1997-1149	19970312
PRAI	US 1994-305158	A	19940913		
	WO 1995-US11609	W	19950913		

AB A process for producing multivesicular liposomes (MVL's) for controlled release of biol. active substances comprise (1) forming a water-in-oil emulsion from two immiscible components, a **lipid** component contg. org. solvent, an amphiphilic **lipid** and a neutral **lipid**, and a first aq. component contg. an active substance, (2) dispersing the emulsion into a second aq. component to form solvent spherules, and (3) removing the org. solvent from the solvent spherules to form the multivesicular liposomes. The osmolarity of the first aq. component is chosen to modulate the rate of release from multivesicular liposomes into a physiol. aq. environment. The rate of release of the active substance can be decreased by increasing the osmolarity of the first aq. component or increased by decreasing the osmolarity.

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 33 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-10876 BIOTECHDS
TI Use of polynucleotide compositions;
for intra-pericardial delivery for treatment or prevention of cardiovascular indications e.g. cardiomyopathy, occlusions or inflammation
AU Hung D T
PA Chiron
LO Emeryville, CA, USA.
PI WO 9716169 9 May 1997
AI WO 1996-US17311 30 Oct 1996
PRAI US 1996-726346 28 Oct 1996; US 1995-7158 1 Nov 1995
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 1997-271858 [24]
AB A method of treatment or prevention of a wide range of cardiovascular indications is claimed and comprises administering a polynucleotide (a **plasmid** or a viral **vector** e.g. an adeno virus) associated with a **liposome**, **cyclodextrin** **liposome**, heterovesicular **liposome**, synthetic membrane vesicle, gel, etc., and a therapeutic agent composition intra-pericardially to a patient. The polynucleotide may encode basic fibroblast growth factor, tumor necrosis factor-alpha, heparin, antibody, hepatocyte growth factor, proliferin, insulin-like growth factor, etc., transfected using a ribozyme, antisense oligonucleotide, antibody, etc. Also claimed is a kit for such a delivery. The method can be used for treating a wide range of cardiovascular disorders including coronary artery occlusion resulting from or associated with **lipid** /cholesterol deposition, thrombosis, angina, and also metabolic disease e.g. glycogen storage disease, neuromuscular disease, trauma, inflammatory conditions, connective tissue diseases, bacterium, virus, fungus or parasite infection. A higher transduction efficiency is afforded by pericardial administration. (70pp)

(1) Ahmed, M; Intern J Pharm 1998, V171, P111 CAPLUS
(2) Cingi, M; Toxicol In Vitro 1991, V5, P119 CAPLUS
(3) De, R; Nuovo Cimento Soc Ital Fis D 1997, V19D, P955 CAPLUS
(4) De Azevedo, M; J Incl Phenom 2000, V37, P67 CAPLUS
(5) De Conti, R; In Vitro Mol Toxicol 1998, V11, P153 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:193980 CAPLUS
DN 130:227746
TI Modulation of drug loading in multivesicular liposomes
IN Ye, Qiang; Katre, Nandini; Sankaram, Mantripragada
PA Depotech Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9912523	A1	19990318	WO 1998-US18739	19980908
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6106858	A	20000822	US 1997-925532	19970908
	AU 9893101	A1	19990329	AU 1998-93101	19980908
	EP 1011637	A1	20000628	EP 1998-945975	19980908
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2001515853	T2	20010925	JP 2000-510422	19980908
	NO 2000001179	A	20000404	NO 2000-1179	20000307
PRAI	US 1997-925532	A1	19970908		
	WO 1998-US18739	W	19980908		

AB Disclosed is a method for making liposomes, for example multivesicular liposomes (MVLs), contg. one or more biol. active agents, wherein the loading of the active agents into the liposomes is modulated by adjusting the osmolarity of the aq. component into which the agents are dissolved prior to encapsulation. To increase the loading of the active agent, the osmolarity of the aq. component is reduced, and to decrease the loading of the active agent, the osmolarity of the aq. component is increased. In the making of MVLs, the process involves dissolving the active agent and an optimal osmotic excipient in a first aq. component encapsulated within the liposomes. For any given concn. of drug, the osmolarity of the first aq. component can be adjusted by increasing or decreasing the concn. or mol. wt. of the osmotic excipients used therein. The rate of release of the active agent into the surrounding environment in which the liposomes are introduced can be simultaneously controlled by incorporating into the **lipid** component used in the formulation at least one long chain amphipathic **lipid**. For example the amphipathic **lipid** can have from about 13 to about 28 carbons for example, from about 18 to about 22 carbons, in its carbon chain. Use of the long chain amphipathic **lipid** in the **lipid** component is particularly helpful in controlling the release rate and encapsulation efficiency for high drug load formulations. A water-in-oil prepn. was prepd. by mixing a **lipid** component comprising 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine 13.20, cholesterol 19.88, 1,2-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine 2.79, and triolein 2.44 mM in chloroform with an aq. component comprising cytarabine 40 mg/mL, sucrose 8.0%, and citric acid 20

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 33 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2001200321 EMBASE
TI Transfection of urothelial cells using methyl-.beta.-**cyclodextrin** solubilized cholesterol and Dotap.
AU Lawrencia C.; Mahendran R.; Esuvaranathan K.
CS R. Mahendran, Department of Surgery, National University of Singapore, 10 Kent Ridge Crescent, Singapore 119260, Singapore
SO Gene Therapy, (2001) 8/10 (760-768).
Refs: 29
ISSN: 0969-7128 CODEN: GETHEC
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 022 Human Genetics
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB The murine urothelial cell line, MB49 was transfected with the reporter gene pCMVlacZ using a number of commercial transfection agents. The transfection efficiency of these agents, as determined by .beta.-galactosidase activity, is in the order of Dotap>Superfect>Fugene. The addition of methyl-.beta.-**cyclodextrin** solubilized cholesterol (MBC) to Dotap and Superfect further improved their transfection efficiency by 3.8-fold and 2.6-fold, respectively. .beta.-Galactosidase activity was detectable within 1 h of transfection and peaked at 48 h. Nuclear and cytoplasmic separation showed that with Dotap + methyl-.beta.-**cyclodextrin** solubilized cholesterol (DMBC), the **DNA plasmid** complex was found in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In vivo, murine bladders were transfected with an intravesical instillation of DMBC + **DNA** for 2 h. Two days later the bladder, lungs, liver, spleen and heart were assayed for the presence of the .beta.-galactosidase gene by staining and PCR. Expression of the gene was confined to the bladder. Both in vitro and in vivo expression was observed after as little as a 15 min exposure to DMBC: **DNA**. Expression of the marker gene was present up to 30 days after transfection in vivo. From our data it appears that DMBC is the best nonviral agent for the transfection of urothelial cells in vitro and in vivo.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:851785 CAPLUS
DN 136:11116
TI Compositions and methods for drug delivery using **amphiphile** binding molecules
IN Wolff, Jon A.; Hagstrom, James E.; Monahan, Sean D.; Budker, Vladimir; Rozema, David B.; Slatum, Paul M.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 234,606.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2001044412	A1	20011122	US 2000-726792	20001129
PRAI	US 1999-234606	A2	19990121		
	US 1999-167836	P	19991129		

AB The present invention relates to the delivery of desired compds. (e.g., **nucleic** acids) into cells using noncovalent delivery systems which include complexing **nucleic** acids, amphipathic binding agents, and amphiphiles. To a soln. of **plasmid DNA** (10 .mu.g/mL) and .beta.-**cyclodextrin**-epichlorohydrin copolymer (50 mg/mL) was added dodecylamine (100 mM) to form particles of 181 nm size. Prior to the addn. of dodecylamine there were no particles formed and solns. of .beta.-**cyclodextrin**-epichlorohydrin copolymer and dodecyl amine did not form particles.